

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENTS TO MEET; MAY CREATE COMMON MARKET

PY151434 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The meeting late this month between Presidents Jose Sarney of Brazil, Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, and Julio Sanguinetti of Uruguay may serve as the basis for the creation of a Latin American common market. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre.

The Uruguayan proposal for the creation of a new customs system in Latin America calls for the elimination of bureaucratic barriers and the reduction of customs duties.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PRESIDENTS TO MEET IN AUGUST

PA160227 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Central American presidents will meet in Guatemala in August on the occasion of the 19th Convention of the Inter-American Union of Engineers' Associations, an organization spokesman reported today.

Miguel Antonio Matute, secretary of the engineers' union, said that Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo has confirmed his attendance at this meeting. Matute added that more than 1,200 engineers will participate in the convention, which will be held 25-29 August. The Central American presidents will take part in the convention opening only. Later, they will meet and discuss the Central American situation. The presidents met in Esquipulas on 24 and 25 May at the initiative of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

MADRIGAL ON C.A. FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA170325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] During today's ministerial meeting in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto insisted that verification and control mechanisms must be included in the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. Foreign Ministry spokesmen said that Madrigal Nieto called to report that the exchange of ideas, aimed at drafting a response to the Contadora Group's document, was highly positive. The foreign ministers of the four democratic countries, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, analyzed the views of their respective governments regarding the peace document.

The joint response to Contadora will be presented next week. The foreign ministers have practically reached an agreement regarding the final response that Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica will present to the Contadora Group. According to Madrigal Nieto's report, the joint response will be presented next week after having reached an agreement today [as heard] in Tegucigalpa. Foreign Ministry sources said that each of the four countries will present their views on the peace document, but they will form a single bloc to support the essential principles for achieving peace in the region.

JOINT NUCLEAR ENERGY TALKS HELD WITH BRAZIL

PY170234 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2005 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (NA) -- It has been officially reported that high-ranking Argentine and Brazilian officials concluded 3 days of negotiations here on bilateral cooperation concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. These talks were held in view of the visit Brazilian President Jose Sarney will make to Argentina in late July.

A Foreign Ministry communique states that the negotiations were held as part of a commitment made by Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Sarney when on 30 November 1985 they signed in Iguazu a joint statement on nuclear policy.

In the statement the two nations commit themselves to seek relations to "promote nuclear technological development and the creation of mechanisms ensuring the superior interests of peace, security, and regional development."

Argentina was represented in the talks held this week by Foreign International Relations Secretary Jorge Sabato and National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA] Chairman Alberto Constantini, among other officials.

Brazil was represented by Foreign Ministry Economic Department Chief Sebastiao Rego Barros Netto and Brazilian National Commission for Nuclear Energy [CNEN] President Rene Alves.

SUAREZ MASON, P-2 BOSS SEEN IN PARAGUAY

PY161456 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2045 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (DYN) -- Fugitives Licio Gelli, the brains of the Propaganda II [P-2] Masonic Lodge, and Carlos Suarez Mason, a former Argentine military chief who was heavily involved in human rights violations, are using Paraguayan passports, and in June held a meeting at a ranch that belongs to one of President Alfredo Stroessner's trusted men. This was disclosed today by the weekly HUMOR.

The magazine states that the Argentine Secretariat for State Intelligence (SIDE) had detected and even photographed ex-General Suarez Mason when he and three other individuals, among them a priest, clandestinely crossed the Argentine border to Paraguay in August 1985.

The article, the last of a series about P-2 connections in Argentina, discloses that during the Italian cabinet crisis resigning Prime Minister Bettino Craxi had received "highly confidential" documents provided by Brazilian secret services about the holding of a meeting on 4 June between Gelli and Suarez Mason at a luxurious apartment located in the Jardim America neighborhood in Sao Paulo.

Also present at the meeting between Gelli and Suarez Mason were Maurizio Gelli, Umberto Ortolani, Aldo Alasia, and Heitor Correa de Mello, according to the article by Hector Ruiz Nunez, which was based on investigations carried out by Fabian Serafini, Daniel Casas, and Cesar Massat.

The objective of the meeting was to discuss increasing the group's investments. This was done by purchasing Bancopar S.A., and the Financopar financial company, both of which are located in downtown Asuncion. Another meeting was held 10 days later at a 150,000-hectare ranch located near Mariscal Estigarribia and owned by Conrado "Teruco" Pappalardo, a friend and business partner of President Stroessner.

After describing the ranch, the article notes that Suarez Mason, Gelli and Paraguayan Labor Minister Eugenio Jacquet participated in a wild-boar-hunting expedition on 14 June.

Gelli was at this ranch until 25 June, when he travelled by car to another ranch belonging to General Andres Rodriguez, commander of the I Corps; Suarez Mason remained until 25 June at the Pappalardo ranch, according to reports submitted by the Brazilian secret services which are partially published in the weekly HUMOR.

The article, which concludes by urging the Argentine and Italian Governments to request that "the Dictator Stroessner issue the pertinent explanations," also publishes copies of the arrest order issued by Interpol against Umberto Ortolani, and Gelli's account of the Shaw bank.

JUSTICIALIST OFFICE IN MAR DEL PLATA BOMBED

PY160108 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1447 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 15 Jul (TELAM) -- Mar del Plata Peronist leaders have reported that a Molotov cocktail exploded late yesterday night at a Justicialist Party office, located at the intersection of Constitution Avenue and La Costa Street in Mar del Plata. The masonry was damaged but no victims were reported.

Fernando Petroni, a member of the National Coordinating Board for the Carlos Saul Menem National Unity, reported the bombing to the Mar del Plata police. Petroni also stated that he previously had received death threats over the telephone.

Petroni reported that as a result of the fire caused by the explosion, the office's facade was damaged. Glass was shattered, a door was destroyed, campaign material was lost, and pictures of Juan Domingo Peron and Carlos Menem disappeared.

Concerning the threats, Petroni told the journalists that the threats are a despicable action at a time when a democratic era is being experienced in the country and violence has been removed. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

RAILROAD TIES TO IRAN -- The sale of 500,000 ties to the Republic of Iran has been announced in Chaco Province. This announcement was made by the director of the Cooperative of Lumber Industry Producers, who stated that the number of ties sold to Iran could be increased over the coming years. The sale price was set at \$22.5 per tie. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 86 PY]

PT ASSEMBLYMEN ACCUSED OF KILLING ITINERANT LABORERS

PY161426 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] In the episode that left 2 people dead and 11 injured in Leme last Friday, the first shots were fired from an Opala car owned by the Sao Paulo Legislative Assembly and occupied by assemblymen from the PT [Workers Party]. This was confirmed yesterday in Sao Paulo by Federal Police Director General Romeu Tuma. Supporting what Tuma revealed, Justice Minister Paulo Brossard said in Brasilia that witnesses are being pressured to change their testimony in order to protect the PT assemblymen involved. The minister also said that this pressure is even being applied by "an important political personality." Federal Police Director Tuma and Public Security Secretary Eduardo Muylaert yesterday reviewed the episodes in Leme, and Muylaert decided to comply with the request of Eduardo Matarazzo Suplicy that the witnesses be heard in the presence of representatives of the Attorney General's Office and the Brazilian Lawyers Guild. Governor Montoro said yesterday that the charge by Suplicy that the Military Police are conducting the investigations "reluctantly" is unfair.

BRIEFS

TRUCKS TO PRC -- Brasilia, 6 Jul (AFP) -- The PRC will purchase 60,000 small trucks from the Brazilian enterprise Agrale over the next 10 years. In addition to the sale of the trucks, the contract also provides for a gradual transfer of the technology used to make the trucks. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1225 GMT 6 Jul 86 PY]

PAPER TO FINLAND -- Brasilia, 6 Jul (AFP) -- Klabin Industries, one of the leading Brazilian paper and cellulose manufacturers, has sold 10,000 tons of paper to Finland, which is traditionally a paper producer. Klabin will make a \$3.5-million profit on this sale. [Excerpts] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Jul 86 PY]

COAL TO ITALY -- BRASILIA, 6 Jul (AFP) -- For the first time Brazilian coal is being exported to Europe. Three Brazilian enterprises have signed contracts with three Italian groups to export 30 million tons of coal, worth \$900 million, within the next 10 years. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 6 Jul 86 PY]

COFFEE TO GDR -- Brasilia, 6 Jul (AFP) -- Brazil has sold 100,000 bags of coffee to the GDR. This was the first coffee sale to the GDR in 1986. It is an important sale considering that during all of 1985 Brazil sold only 170,000 bags of coffee to the GDR. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1227 GMT 6 Jul 86 PY]

NAVY SAID TO FRUSTRATE PINOCHET PURGE ATTEMPT

PY161300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0412 GMT 16 Jul 86

[By Juan Jorge Faundes]

[Text] Santiago, 15 Jul (EFE) -- According to an article published in the opposition magazine CAUCE, during the past few weeks the Chilean Navy prevented a purge that had been planned by General Augusto Pinochet. It seems that the purpose of the purge was to get rid of the Government Junta, which will not guarantee his being named the only candidate in 1989, and replace it with Armed Forces members whom he considers completely faithful to him.

According to the Constitution that the regime approved in 1980, the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces (Pinochet himself, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Carabineros General Rodolfo Stange, and Air Force General Fernando Matthei) in 1989 will name the sole candidate for the 8-year term. Once the candidate is named, a plebiscite will be called.

Navy Commander in Chief Adm Merino has categorically denied the CAUCE charges. Merino was questioned today, 15 July, by local reporters about the CAUCE article, which the magazine attributed to "sources who circulate within the corridors of power." His brief and categorical answer: "It is an absolute lie."

According to the CAUCE article, Gen Pinochet decided to get rid of Merino toward the end of May 1986, just after Merino had stated on Television Challen 11 that the Constitution needed some reforms, which were to have been submitted to the Government Junta (legislative branch) by the executive branch. These reforms dealt with the manner in which the future president is to be elected.

According to the source mentioned by the publication, Pinochet was "indignant" upon hearing Merino's comments and ordered General Julio Chanessa, the second in command of the Army, to tell Merino that he should leave the Navy command because the Army did not accept the review of the Constitution.

The article stated that while the Council of Admirals evaluated the situation, Merino decided to enter the Valparaiso Naval Hospital. According to CAUCE, that was the real illness that affected Admiral Merino for several weeks, an illness which according to official medical bulletins was gastroenteritis.

The council of Admirals, after evaluating the situation, told Pinochet that if Merino were dismissed from the Navy command and his position in the government junta, all the admirals would also leave.

Pinochet was then forced to step back, although he made it clear that his intention was to extend his government not just until 1989, as established by the Constitution, but until 1997. Pinochet's decision to prolong his government can be considered a challenge to Merino, after what had happened. CAUCE also gives a background on how the internal coup was going to be directed against Carabineros General Director Stange. Stange, whose return from a trip to South Africa coincided with Adm Merino's illness, was to have been replaced by General Juan Batista Algeria.

The fact that the Navy prevented the coup, however, helped to strengthen the position of the Carabineros general director. When Stange returned from South Africa, reporters asked him what he thought of the Constitution's provision for a plebiscite to elect a single candidate in 1989. Stange did not want to comment "because it still too far away." With that answer, however, he showed that he still disagreed with Pinochet's plans.

According to CAUCE, Gen Algeria was named Chilean ambassador to Costa Rica as consolation for his frustrated promotion. CAUCE adds that Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei also figured in Pinochet's plans. The three commanders, Merino, Stange, and Matthei, on several occasions expressed support for changes in the Constitution, and they did not appear to be certain supporters of Pinochet's sole candidacy. According to CAUCE, Pinochet's plan was to put trusted generals in the Government Junta, and then replace them with an appointed congress in March 1987.

Also, once the Government Junta was abolished, it would have been up to the National Security Council, controlled by Pinochet, to appoint in 1989 a sole candidate, who was to be confirmed by an appointed congress. The Pinochet presidential term until 1997 would then be ensured.

According to CAUCE and its "sources who circulate in the corridors of power," this actually occurred in the last few weeks, but Merino said yesterday that it is "an absolute lie." Stange and Mathei, who were also mentioned in the article, have so far said nothing to deny it.

STANGE REJECTS INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

PY161632 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Carabineros Commander Rodolfo Stange, who is also a member of the Government Junta, has categorically rejected foreign intervention in Chilean domestic affairs. Stange made this statement at the end of a tourism training course that Sernatur [National Tourism Service] offered to the Carabineros Corps. The high-ranking Carabineros official told RSN [National Radio Systems] the following:

"I have not talked with the admiral [not further identified] in this regard. His opinion, of course, commands respect. I cannot issue an opinion in this regard. We shall talk about it at the proper time. But I completely agree with him in that we should reject any foreign intervention in Chilean domestic affairs."

General Stange said he is aware that a letter has been submitted to the Government Junta concerning a possible presidential candidate for 1989.

"I have not received the letter, I have just read news reports about it. All this is within the framework of the Constitution, and therefore there are no problems (?in putting oneself forward) for the presidency. [Words indistinct] because it is still so far away."

The Carabineros general also referred to the letter that Chilean bishops have issued regarding the roots of violence in Chile.

"It is very interesting. Of course any opinion of the bishops is highly respected. I respect their views. (?I am a studious person). [Words indistinct] these conclusions must be studied, particularly the part about (?the loss) of lives. I am carefully studying this."

During his chat with the press, Stange also referred to the investigations being carried out by the Carabineros OS-7 Department about the two university students who were burned.

"We are subject to the orders of the special judge. I cannot give any details because [passage indistinct]."

The Carabineros commander also said that the recent retirement of some Carabinero colonels does not imply that there has been a change in the institution's guidelines. He said that all this is an absolutely routine procedure that is normal in all military organizations. He added that all those colonels who retired did so in keeping with retirement regulations.

AIR FORCE CHIEF SAYS DIRECT ELECTIONS POSSIBLE

PY162314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2207 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jul (EFE) -- General Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force and member of the Government Junta, today admitted the possibility of "amending the Constitution to allow direct and free elections." In an exclusive interview with the Santiago daily LA SEGUNDA, Gen Matthei declined to comment on Augusto Pinochet's recent remark that he plans to "extend" his government beyond 1989.

According to the 1980 Constitution, the commanders in chief of the Armed Forces branches will submit the name of General Pinochet's successor for a plebiscite in 1989, unless the Constitution is amended to allow direct presidential elections as the opposition demands.

Recently, the issue received front page coverage as a result of General Pinochet's remarks and the explanation given by the first lady, Lucia Hiriart de Pinochet, to the effect that the chief executive meant that he could be the commanders in chief's candidate in 1989.

As far as Matthei is concerned, "the democratic period begins in 1989, on the very same date my term in office, during which I swore to respect the Constitution, ends. Others will come, but from that day on I will have nothing to do with this." Matthei explained: "I will leave in 1989, not because of a whim or because I will be tired, but because I will have fulfilled my solemn oath."

Refusing to comment on Pinochet's remarks, Gen Matthei said: "I have to make political decisions, and I cannot comment on what others say."

Regarding the mechanism of Pinochet's succession and his own role within the Government Junta, Matthei said: "I have a job to do until that date (1989), which includes the nomination of a president of the nation, selecting the person who will be proposed so that Chileans, in a sovereign, free, secret and knowledgeable manner, can decide whom they want for president." According to Gen Matthei, his so-called duty includes deciding on a possibility of "first amending the Constitution to allow direct and free elections."

Asked for an opinion about 1989, the Chilean Air Force commander in chief said: "I believe that at that point I will have fulfilled my sworn duty, and a new stage with a congress, political parties, and everything else that makes up full democracy will begin."

CIVIC ASSEMBLY LEADERS INDICTED BY JUDGE

PY161604 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0218 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 15 Jul (EFE) -- The 14 national advisers of the National Civic Assembly [ANC] who have been in jail since 10 July were indicted today by Judge German Valenzuela, who will preside at the trial requested by the military government. The Chilean legal system applies the term "indicted" to those who are suspected of having committed a proven crime.

The military government of General Augusto Pinochet had requested the trial of 13 [as received] ANC national advisers for calling a general strike on 2 and 3 July and for incidents that resulted in 8 deaths, 100 injuries and about 800 arrests. Among those indicted is ANC President Juan Luis Gonzalez.

Others indicted are Andres Rengiffo, Ignacio Balbontin, Patricio Basso, Juan Pavez, Jose Santos Millao, Osvaldo Verdugo, Hector Moya, Maria Antonietta Saa, and Eduardo Valencia. All those indicted are leaders of the main Chilean unions and social associations which they represent at the ANC council.

Judge Valenzuela today released on probation ANC leaders Soledad Larrain, Lautaro Labbe, and Angel Maulen. Yesterday Mapuche Indian Leader Maria Lucy Traipe was released from jail.

The ANC is the largest coalition of Chilean unions, professional associations, and opposition groups that has been assembled since 1973, when General Augusto Pinochet took power in a military coup. The ANC has drafted a "Chile Demands" document which mainly proposes the need to exert pressure on the government through civil and peaceful disobedience in order to bring about the end of the military regime and the return of democracy. In view of the arrest of its leaders, the ANC today appointed a new council whose members have announced the holding of mass rallies. They have also noted that today the "Chile Demands" prevail more than ever."

100 STUDENTS TAKE OVER CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

PY162236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1616 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jul (EFE) -- Students from the Catholic University of Chile, headed by their president, Tomas Jocelyn-Holt, today took over its main offices, which are located in downtown Santiago. A few minutes after 1100 nearly 100 youths broke into the main office of the Catholic University, took over the offices, and padlocked all the accesses. In a document read by Jocelyn-Holt himself, the youths are demanding the reinstatement of a student leader who was "unjustly expelled," the abrogation of "resolutions favoring the adopting of unjust and discriminatory measures," and the holding of a plenary faculty that will restore a Catholic nature to the university.

In their manifesto entitled "The Catholic University Students With Pain and Courage," the youths appeal to the Catholic Church.

The manifesto states: "We want to build the university together. However, in order to accomplish this, and because of the pain of being forced to adopt measures like this, we call upon each one to assume, for Chile and Chile's future, the responsibility now required."

Carabineros Remove Students

PY170158 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] After unsuccessful negotiations, the rector of the Catholic University of Chile ordered Carabineros to evacuate 100 students who are occupying the main university building today. The trouble started at noon, when a group of students occupied the building to demand the readmission of expelled biochemistry student Dauno Totoro, who had been tried and found guilty of committing violent actions in past demonstrations.

[Begin relay by unidentified reporter] Carabineros dislodged about 100 students who illegally occupied the main building of the Catholic University today at 1100. The students were demanding the readmission of student Dauno Totoro. Despite the talks they held with Catholic University Rector (Juan de Dios Vial), they could not reach an agreement. Therefore, the rector ordered Carabineros to remove the nearly 100 students, who were subsequently arrested. [passage omitted] [end relay]

DAILY INTERVIEWS PSD PRESIDENT ABELIUK

PY120350 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 Jul 86 Section II pp 6, 7

[Interview with Social Democratic Party (PSD) President Rene Abeliuk Manasevich, vice president of the Democratic Alliance (AD), by Maria Eugenia Oyarzun at Abeliuk's office "in downtown Santiago, on the eve of the so-called social mobilization"]

[Excerpts] Oyarzun: What are the ideological principles of the PSD?

Abeliuk: The PSD follows a democratic path to build a social democratic system in which society will be more just and more humane, in which there will be more participation and solidarity, and in which the entire community will join in the task of building a political, social, and economic democracy. [passage omitted]

Oyarzun: What is the difference between the FSD and the Communist and Socialist parties?

Abeliuk: There is a big difference between the PSD and the Communist Party. The split within the socialist movement, which began in the 19th century, even before the Russian Revolution, has become increasingly deeper. Thus, there is a great difference between democratic socialism and Marxism-Leninism, which provides the ideological foundation for communism. The socialist system we want is not statism. Socialism is not synonymous with statism. This may have been so in the beginning, but it is no longer true.

We believe that if the state runs everything, it will be impossible to build democracy, because whoever has the state in his hands has society under such tight control that it is absolutely impossible to build a democratic life. Therefore, from an ideological viewpoint, the only thing that social democracy and the old socialist doctrine share is their remote common origin.

Oyarzun: Would the PSD reach an agreement with the Communist Party?

Abeliuk: I see no chance for a political agreement with the Communists now. Obviously, we agree in that both of us want to end the military regime and restore democracy. But the paths that each of us has chosen to follow are totally different. The PSD is not engaged in a procommunist or anticommunist struggle. We believe this is a trick that the dictatorship is waving as a banner. The only danger of communism that we see in this country is the regime's plan to use it to perpetuate itself. In fact, we do not believe a Marxist-Leninist party can win an election in Chile. The only chance for a communist takeover in Chile will come through the application of the 1980 Constitution.

Oyarzun: Don't you believe that the so-called "social mobilization," which was designed by democratic sectors, is now being run by the Communist Party?

Abeliuk: We prefer to use the expression "social pressure," because the word mobilization reminds one of troops that are being deployed for combat. Social pressure does not mean combat...

Oyarzun: Yet it is the opposition parties that have talked about mobilization!

Abeliuk: I prefer to say social pressure. As we concluded in a seminar in Caracas, the first thing we have to consider is the lesson of history and of world experience. No dictatorship has ever ended unless ousted by a foreign invasion -- which we will never advocate for Chile -- or unless toppled by a violent people's uprising, which means civil war. But peaceful solutions always call for social pressure, because no one relinquishes power of his own will.

The only method to force authoritarian governments to relinquish power and give way to democracy is to properly handle political accord, negotiations, and social pressure. There can be no negotiations without social pressure. As Uruguayan President Sanguinetti put it: "To negotiate without social pressure is to give up or to relinquish one's own ideals." But social pressure without negotiations is merely physical exercise.

The responsibility for violence in the protests rests with the side that considers a law as an entrenched dogma, and refuses to engage in dialogue and accept a change or an opening. I would like to ask: Who uses violence to exert social pressure? I admit that in addition to the terrorist groups, some extreme leftist factions or radical opposition sectors can play this game. But the Government and the extreme sectors are playing the same game.

Oyarzun: And what is the solution?

Abeliuk: Very easy. Let us negotiate. But it should be pointed out that when one refers to negotiations, people think that one has to sit at a table, in front of a television camera. It might be better to negotiate without publicity, as in the case of the National Accord for Transition to Democracy, for which there were private talks, exchanges of ideas, negotiations, etc.

Oyarzun: Does that mean that there can be private negotiations with the Armed Forces, including Captain General Augusto Pinochet?

Abeliuk: I do not think there is much of a chance for talking with General Pinochet. I do not think it will be possible to talk with the Armed Forces either, because of their vertical structure. But there can be other types of dialogue. There are even multisectorial documents.

Oyarzun: Does the opposition have a plan?

Abeliuk: There are several plans. I believe there is an intentional effort to create the image of division and disagreement among the opposition. The fact that a very small group left a party is magnified. This effort is aimed at creating the image that if the government leaves, chaos will prevail, that a struggle between forces will make governing the country impossible. [passage omitted]

Oyarzun: How do you visualize the prevailing "crisis" in the country?

Abeliuk: I believe the situation is very confusing. It seems that there is no solution. In this situation the opposition is forced to use "social pressure" which everyone dislikes. No one likes the deaths and the barricades provoked by the government...

Oyarzun: By the government?

Abeliuk: By the government may not be the correct expression, but there are gangs that operate with complete impunity in a city occupied by the Armed Forces. Therefore, there is at least negligence on the part of the government. I was referring to that responsibility...

When people are absolutely convinced that they want democracy they are going to get it. We cannot deceive ourselves here. In 1973 part of the population, I do not know how many because no polls were taken, accepted the military takeover with relief. But they were under the impression that the military would reestablish institutionality quickly, and not create a new institutionality. That was the commitment of the Armed Forces. There was no other commitment. The country tacitly accepted this for several years by placing its confidence in the Armed Forces. Now the country is cured of the trauma created by the political struggle. There are still many doubts in the country, and things that are not very clear. You cannot go against the history of a country for very long. You can repress people, occupy cities with military forces, raid poor districts, and terrorize the population, but in the end you cannot go against people who want democracy. Chile is going to get its democracy, a democracy that is going to have its conflicts and tensions. I believe that the future democracy is not going to be one of revenge, not even from the relatives of the victims. [passage omitted]

Oyarzun: What has happened with the political pacts of the opposition? Truthfully speaking, can you tell me what is happening with the Democratic Alliance, the National accord and now the Civic Assembly?

Abeliuk: The Civic Assembly is not a political pact. It is a tool for social pressure headed by social leaders who are obviously political militants, but who believe that solutions must be found in political alliances. Why deceive anyone? Obviously there have been problems! The problems were created for various reasons, because it is very difficult to engage in politics under a dictatorship. And it is even more difficult to work under a mixed system, because it is different from other dictatorships. This dictatorship grants some freedom, for example the statements I am making right now, which would not be allowed under other dictatorships.

The parties are also affected by cases in which political adversaries are not willing to grant concessions, as when a politician becomes convinced that what he says is the only truth. This is also a problem. The government plays with polarization and the people are gradually becoming more polarized. In this regard I believe that the government is playing with fire. Authoritarianism will have to come to an end some time. No authoritarianism lasts forever. What is going to happen if the political forces become so polarized that no peaceful outcome can be found?

I would say that in the opposition in general, the politicians, have a degree of rationality, but so far we have not been able to convince the Armed Forces to have the same spirit of granting concessions that the opposition has.

The National Accord is a document that grants concessions, it is a monument to rationality. The accord gives assurances that there will be fair play. It is a piece of paper, yes, but the 1980 Constitution is also a piece of paper.

BRIEFS

NITRATE EXPORTS TO PRC -- Tocopilla -- The largest export consignment of Chilean nitrate began yesterday at the Tocopilla port with the loading of 36,300 tons of nitrate on board the merchant ship Wieldrecht. Mining Minister Samuel Lira has reported that this shipment will go to the PRC. This will be the last shipment of a 72,000-ton sales contract signed by the Chilean Chemical and Mining Association with the PRC Government at a total cost of \$5.6 million. So far this year Chile has sold 87,400 tons of nitrate to the PRC at a total cost of \$7.1 million. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish p C 1 86 PY]

ELN CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR PIPELINE BLAST

PA161907 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1305 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Bucaramanga (Colombia), 15 Jul (EFE) -- Today the Colombian National Liberation Army ELN claimed responsibility for the dynamite attack on an oil pipeline in Norte de Santander Department in the northern part of the country and stated that it is the first of several sabotage actions that will be carried out against oil installations.

In a communique sent to radio stations in Bucaramanga (capital of Santander), the pro-Castro group said that the attack forms part of "a series which will destroy the oil pipeline so as to avoid the multinationals from taking away the oil."

The insurgent group warned that "with these actions we will punish the one-sided contract signed to extract crude" by the state-owned company Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [Ecopetrol] and the transnational "Occidental Petroleum."

According to the company, the Cano Limon-Rio Arauca pipeline built by the German company "Mannesmann," cost \$5,00 million, and it is the basic piece of work to exploit the new eastern plains fields which will allow national oil self-sufficiency starting next year.

The pipes that were dynamited yesterday in several places affected the movement of 150,000 barrels a day of crude from the pumping zone in the eastern part of the country to the Ecopetrol refinery in Barrancabermeja (Santander), 400 km north of Bogota.

POPE ISSUES NEW APPEAL TO NATIONAL GUERRILLAS

PA162351 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Vatican City -- Pope John Paul II has issued a new appeal to some Colombian guerrillas asking them to put down their weapons. He also said that he has very pleasant memories of that beautiful country.

It is an image that is marred by a sector that should brandish noble weapons such as justice and peace.

In Wednesday's general audience with approximately 8,000 pilgrims held at the Paul VI Room in the Vatican, the pope said that he found good people in Colombia who want to fight drug trafficking, a business of death that is conducted by a group of people who do not reflect the heart and soul of Colombia.

After his 7-day pastoral visit, the pope spoke about peace and said that for it to prevail in Colombia, the country needs a complete and coordinated evangelization within the spirit of the social doctrine of the church, a church that is involved in many activities in favor of social justice and the protection of the rights of the individuals, the family, and humankind.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL CONCLUDES MAY ELECTIONS TALLY

PA130431 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The National Electoral Council today concluded the final tally of the 25 May elections and issued the credentials of President-elect Virgilio Barco. Following the last tally made today at the National Registry, the final figure for the presidential elections was 7,203,558 votes.

Abroad, New York and Caracas were the two cities from which the most votes were received. Only Detroit and Lima, Peru were left out due to mailing problems that prevented registration documents from arriving on time.

Virgilio Barco obtained 4,198,687 votes, while Alvaro Gomez, his closest rival, obtained 2,578,667 votes. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

CHILEAN ENVOY LEAVES -- Carlos Morales Retamal, the Chilean ambassador to Colombia, will leave for his country on Saturday following 3 and 1/2 years of service here. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Jul 86 p 6 C PA]

FINANCE MINISTER ON OIL PRICE IMPACT ON BUDGET

PA162343 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Finance Minister Alberto Dahik talked about the need for a general consensus to face the economic crisis that is affecting the country, considered the most dramatic of the past decades. Dahik said that if the current oil price, \$8.40 per barrel, remains steady, the nation's total budget will be affected by approximately 100 billion sucres, and this will require more austerity and more sacrifices, although the government would try to implement the program least burdensome to the people.

Speaking before the National Chamber of Representatives Budget Commission, Dahik referred to the impact that the drop of oil prices has had on the country's economy and to the measures the government is planning to implement to face the crisis.

Dahik also explained that the government will not be able to meet the payment of the foreign debt because it will not have the money, if the current oil price remains as it is or drops, and then it will be necessary to reach some agreement with its creditors.

ENERGY MINISTER ON NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT FIELD

PA122215 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government is interested in promoting and developing the current Nuclear Research Center of the Ecuadoran Atomic Energy Commission [CEAA], through the acquisition of a 3-megawatt reactor, Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa said during a ceremony to commemorate the 28th anniversary of this institution. This reactor will reportedly be installed in the Quito area.

He added that the construction of an additional reactor of smaller capacity in Guayaquil, which would be used by the universities in research projects, is under consideration.

Espinosa praised the work which the CEEA has carried out since its founding, both in planning and in specific projects, including those in agriculture and in the use of radioisotopes in agricultural research and the veterinarian field, and in the health field in hospitals for the control and treatment of cancer with radiotherapy.

Espinosa also stressed the advancements made in the analysis of minerals using nuclear methods, and the [word indistinct] of uranium, with the idea of beginning nondestructive tests in the near future that will directly benefit the industrial and metallurgical fields.

BRIEFS

NEW GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR -- Journalist Enrique Castellanos Carrillo presented his credentials on 10 July as the ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary of Guatemala to Ecuador. [Excerpt] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jul 86 PA]

GODOY PROPOSED FOR COLORADO PRESIDENCY

PY170108 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish 14 Jul 86 pp 10, 11

[Excerpt] More than a year before the Colorado Party convention, various factions within the Colorado Party Board are already defining their positions regarding the race for party leadership. There is a proposal to nominate Colorado Party Vice President Adan Godoy Jimenez, the present health minister, party president. The proposal was made by Deputy Genaro Espinola, who is well-known for his support of the "militant and combatant" party line, and who asserts that only thus will there be a complete guarantee that the Colorado leadership will be loyal to the government of President Alfredo Stroessner. Deputy Genaro Espinola has nominated present Colorado Vice President Adan Godoy Jimenez to run for the presidency at the party convention, scheduled for 1987.

Espinola said that the health minister has all the qualities and characteristics needed to lead the great Colorado Party when he talked about the "need to make changes in the party leadership to ensure 100 percent loyalty to President Alfredo Stroessner at times when people within the Colorado Party board itself question Stroessner's continuing as Paraguayan president."

Espinola noted that "Adan Godoy Jimenez may be one of those proposed to run for party president in the next Colorado Party convention."

He said that "Godoy enjoys sufficient popular support to allow him to run for Colorado party president."

Deputy Espinola said that the present Colorado Party Vice President "meets all the requirements to lead a great party such as the Colorado Party because of his well-known activities within the party and as a member of the Stroessner administration."

In an interview he granted to this newspaper, Espinola reasserted his position regarding the present leadership, which he said "does not want to leave the leadership, despite the fact that we must make the party's guidelines more 'dynamic.'"

Espinola said that "we must make changes through new elements, through new men who are well-known for their willingness to serve the party, and to be able to help the development of the great Colorado Party."

Espinola said that "despite the fact that Godoy Jimenez has repeatedly stated that he does not seek any party post higher than the one he presently holds, there could be a strong popular call. If there were such a call, Jimenez would have to answer the will of the people."

The proposal raised by Deputy Genaro Espinola is very important at a time when there are disagreements between "militant and traditionalist" trends within the party board, due to the fact that Godoy Jimenez, leader of the militant trend, recently wanted to disqualify all those who criticize the Government from within the party leadership. The proposal, supported by Adan Godoy Jimenez, has been disapproved by several members of the Colorado Party board. However, the proposal finds fervent support even among those who are not followers of the so-called "pro-Stroessner line."

In this regard Deputy Espinola categorically asserts that "within the Government Junta, there are those who question the continuation of President Stroessner's presidency and who are even rude; and there are those who support Adan Godoy Jimenez and his followers, who have declared themselves to be pro-Stroessner Colorado Party combatants."

Espinola said that the health minister's election to the party leadership would guarantee the loyalty of the party leadership to the Stroessner government.

Regarding the proposal to disqualify some people, he said it is aimed at those who criticize the government, because they undermine party discipline.

Regarding the Colorado Party convention, scheduled for 1987, Espinola noted that today's skirmishes within the party reflect the struggle that is taking place to see who remains and who will be out of the future party leadership.

Deputy Genaro Espinola said he is "certain that there will not be just a single list in the upcoming convention. It will be up to the convention delegates to decide which of the two lists will be responsible for guiding the destiny of the Colorado Party." [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA SEIZED -- Nearly 25,000 kg of marijuana was seized during two raids conducted in Amambay Department by the antinarcotics division. One of the raids was conducted at the Santa Maria settlement, 70 km from Capitan Bado, where Victor Gomez Rojas and Agustino Boveda Rojas, both Paraguayan citizens, were surprised and arrested. A total of 710 kg of marijuana was found in a small shack, the authorities have reported. Some 7 and 1/2 hectares of marijuana, which would have yielded 22.5 tons, were destroyed. The other raid was conducted at the Mariscal Lopez settlement, where Celso Velazquez Suarez, 28, was arrested. Velazquez Suarez possessed 130 11-kg packages of marijuana ready for sale. A total of 1,410 kg of marijuana was ready for sale. Questioned by authorities, Velazquez Suarez stated that he bought the marijuana in Capitan Bado for about 25,000 guaranies a package, and it was bound for Brazil. [Excerpts] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Jul 86 p 21 PY]

MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE -- The Council of Economic Coordination yesterday approved a 20-percent wage increase, beginning 15 July. This measure is aimed at restoring the purchasing power lost due to inflation. The inflation rate reached 16 percent during the first 6 months of 1986. To complement the measure, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has recommended that prices be controlled in order to protect the purchasing power of the new salary. According to the readjustment, the minimum wage will increase by 12,012 to 72,072 guaranies. [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Jul 86 P 11 PY]

WAGNER ON U.S.-CONTADORA RELATIONS, DEBT CRISIS

PY170137 Lima CARETAS in Spanish 30 Jun 86 pp 30, 31, 31, 48

[Interview with Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon by correspondent Alberto Bonilla in Lima; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Bonilla] How much progress has been made in the negotiations with the U.S. Government to reach a new air agreement?

[Wagner] The information I have is that substantial progress has been made during the recent visit of the transportation minister to the United States. If everything goes well, the rest of the negotiations will take a relatively short time.

[Bonilla] How long?

[Wagner] I believe it will take a relatively short time, but you cannot establish deadlines on negotiations.

[Bonilla] Regarding negotiations, was all the progress made by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group destroyed by the \$100 million granted by the U.S. House of Representatives to the contras?

[Wagner] It is an important obstacle in political and practical terms to the work conducted by the Contadora Group. I reacted with disappointment and rejection. I was disappointed because the idea of war and not peace was advanced among some members of the U.S. Congress. This situation creates concern. I felt rejection because the country members of the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group have constantly indicated that among the measures necessary to create an appropriate atmosphere to conclude the negotiations was a need for the foreign powers to stop intervening in the region. They should refrain from proving support to the irregular forces such as the contras and other guerrilla movements operating in the region. Experience has shown us that when conflict situations appear in the world, the crisis gets worse and can explode with unpredictable consequences if it becomes part of the East-West conflict. This is why we decided to try to get the Central American problem out of that context, which was getting worse as a result of the growing U.S. and Soviet presence in the area. If the aid to the contras materializes (more congressional steps are still needed) the arms race will increase, pushing the policy for military intervention and closing the possibility of finding a political solution to the Nicaraguan problem.

[Bonilla] Do you think an invasion of Nicaragua will occur?

[Wagner] When Philip Habib, special U.S. envoy for Central American affairs, visited Lima, we stated that in addition to cutting aid to the contras the United States should expressly state that it will not invade Nicaragua, because it is not the same to say "the United States is not planning to invade" as it is to say that the United States has committed itself to finding a peaceful solution and will by no means invade Nicaragua. As the United States has declared that its objective is to oust the Sandinist regime, Nicaragua believes that it is only going to achieve this through a direct invasion. Therefore, its military mobilization is not only directed against the contras but also against a possible U.S. direct intervention. Unfortunately, the behavior of the United States does not contribute to the Contadora Group's efforts.

I hope that the Central American countries will consider the situation and the consequences that a diplomatic vacuum in the area could provide, so that they may continue to believe in their capacity to work jointly and with the cooperation that Contadora and the Contadora Support Group can grant them.

[Bonilla] Is one to believe that the approval of this aid is tied to the drawing up by the Central American countries of a treaty parallel to the Contadora Treaty?

[Wagner] No, that is very relative. There is no point in three countries getting together and drawing up a treaty that is not going to be signed by the five Central American countries. It would not be a move designed to have their own treaty, because that would make no sense. They are trying to come up with some sort of formula that may contribute to reaching an agreement among the five countries. Regarding the aid to the contras, this is an action which violates all norms of international law. It represents intervention in the name of democracy, which is inadmissible.

[Bonilla] Is it aggression?

[Wagner] It is a material contribution to subversive groups. This aggression pattern has been classified by international law in the UN Charter and it represents an act of intervention, contradicting the principles of both the UN and OAS Charters. It is one thing to have journalistic or colloquial terms, but international law is something different.

[Bonilla] Then, we are not, as President Garcia said, confronting aggression?

[Wagner] President Garcia clearly said that in case of direct aggression, such as an invasion of Nicaragua, or any other country in the region, Peru will adopt an extreme diplomatic measure: it will break diplomatic relations.

[Bonilla] But the Sandinist believe that direct aggression could be the next step...

[Wagner] I think that it is improbable that the United States would intervene directly. Of course, the future cannot be predicted, but direct intervention by the United States in Nicaragua could cause a Vietnam-type situation. The American public will hardly accept this sort of direct confrontation: that is, a war, in Nicaragua.

[Bonilla] Minister, is there any news regarding the Danish ship?

[Wagner] The Interior, Navy, and Foreign Ministries are carrying out investigations.

[Bonilla] Were the weapons it was transporting connected with the Central American conflict?

[Wagner] It is not certain. We are waiting for the results of the investigations. What we do know is that the cargo consisted of heavy equipment and light weapons. There is no evidence that the ship docked at a Peruvian port. I really would not like to say anything about this subject because we are still investigating.

[Bonilla] Prime Minister Alva Castro has said that Peru will not be able to honor its debts with the IMF because of our difficult economic situation. Does this mean that we will pay with less than 10 percent of our income from exports?

[Wagner] Prime Minister Alva Castro has said that Peru will not use more than 10 percent of its income from exports for payments. Therefore, this means that our debts with the IMF that fall due this year will not be fully met.

[Bonilla] Will this situation further hinder our relations with industrialized countries?

[Wagner] There is an increasing number of countries which are unable to honor their debts with the IMF. So far, the IMF does not allow the rescheduling of overdue debts like other creditors do, but rather grants new credit programs like stand-by credits or broader credits to allow disbursements to permit the payment of debts. We are unable to pay our debt, and we are not willing to submit ourselves to IMF'S demands.

[Bonilla] Will the foreign debt conference be held in Lima, as requested by the Nonaligned Movement?

[Wagner] Yes, it will be an advisory meeting of developing countries. This was decided in New Delhi. We will exchange experiences on how the foreign debt is affecting our economic and social structures and on the measures that are being adopted in this respect. This meeting will take place after the Zimbabwe summit.

[Bonilla] It has been published that Peru will be the next seat of the Nonaligned Movement meeting in 1989. Is it true?

[Wagner] According to tradition, the location of the summit, which is held every 3 years, should be held in different regions. Following this principle, the 1989 summit should take place in Latin America. The Nicaraguan Government has presented its candidacy. The Peruvian Government has not made a decision about offering Lima for the meeting, despite the fact that several nonligned countries have hinted that they would be pleased to hold the meeting in Peru. There is still a great deal of time to discuss this subject.

MINISTER SUPPORTS POLICE, REPUBLICAN GUARD

PY161436 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Interior Minister Abel Salinas has admitted that some Republican Guard members have committed excesses, but that he supports those who comply with their duties, adding that the appropriate courts are dealing with the case of the policemen involved in the killing of prison inmates.

[Begin recording] [Salinas, in progress] ... our solidarity with the police forces in general and with the Republican Guard in particular, with due respect for the Constitution. We admit there were excesses, but we also know that an institution's strength is measured by how well it can weather a storm. Those who commit excesses must be punished. But those who risk their lives to discharge their duties and protect the people should receive full support.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, how far have investigations gone into the charges leveled by the president in connection with the Lurigancho incident?

[Salinas] As you know, the appropriate courts [fuero privativo] must hear the cases involving security personnel who committed crimes while carrying out their duty. Thus, the military judge who is conducting the investigation will establish responsibility and apply the proper punishment.

[Reporter] Press reports have said that the persons involved will be arrested. Has anyone been arrested so far?

[Salinas] That decision falls beyond the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry. I reiterate that the appropriate courts will hear the case. We conducted a disciplinary, administrative investigation, and we submitted a copy of the report to the congressional standing committee. [end recording]

POLICEMEN KIDNAP, KILL INDUSTRIALIST IN LIMA

PY162045 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1829 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 16 Jul (EFE) -- The kidnapping and killing of a Lima industrialist by two on-duty policemen is today stirring Peruvians, who crowded newsstands to read the news.

Even policemen bought newspapers to read about the killing, perpetrated yesterday in the Peruvian capital.

The man killed was textile industrialist Oscar Sommerkamp Fontcubierta, 58, who was kidnapped by Investigative Police Ensign Ivan Rojas and Civil Guard member Julio Balcazar, who tried to extort a large sum of money.

The industrialist was handcuffed and taken to a road on the outskirts of Lima, where he was shot dead. The police think that Sommerkamp Fontcubierta recognized the kidnappers and that they killed him to prevent him from later identifying them.

The two policemen, indicted for homicide, were arrested shortly afterward by the police. Apparently, an accomplice of the two policemen fled with part or all the money.

The industrialist killed was well-known for his support of the Civil Guard and contributed to the repair and improvement of the police stations in the Lima neighborhood where he lived.

Sommerkamp Fontcubierta was also the father of two daughters who belong to the Civil Guard women's police. One of them is a sergeant.

The wave of kidnappings which has been affecting the country for quite a time had diminished over the past few months, after some 100 kidnappers from several gangs were arrested.

Sommerkamp is the second industrialist killed by kidnappers in recent months. The other industrialist killed was Alejandro Muncher. A student was also killed by his kidnappers because his family could not pay the ransom they demanded.

DECREES MODIFY RADIO BROADCASTING REGULATIONS

PY162231 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 9 Jul 86 p 5

[Excerpt] The government on 8 July modified radio broadcasting regulations contained in several decrees. These decrees had been issued by the de facto regime. The decrees "imposed several restrictions on the freedom of expression, in violation of constitutional principles."

The resolution, signed by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino, repealed the decrees issued by the de facto regime on the grounds that they are "incomplete from a legal viewpoint" and that "they should be properly corrected."

The presidential resolution establishes that the National Communications Directorate is the appropriate enforcement body for radio broadcasting regulations and that it will advise radio stations whenever they violate the regulations.

The resolution also establishes the conditions to be met by those who have been authorized to operate a radio station on a given frequency. [passage omitted]

DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY ON MILITARY DOCUMENT

PY162308 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Defense Under Secretary Jose Maria Robaina Anso has told LA HORA that the National Defense Ministry "is investigating" points related to an intelligence document published by the Brazilian newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL.

Asked whether the document was legitimate or not, Robaina limited himself to saying that the National Defense Ministry has ordered an investigation following the publication of the military document.

Robaina stated that he had not read the intelligence guidelines but that people have commented on them to him after they were published by the press.

Asked about the investigation ordered by the National Defense Ministry, Robaina said only: "Things have been done."

Other military officials questioned by LA HORA have stated that the document "is legitimate."

Political sources have stated that a military intelligence report that provides details to unit commanders of the surveillance carried out and the contacts certain political and trade union leaders made in the past few months, is also being studied.

LUSINCHI RECEIVES BRAZILIAN-BUILT PLANES

PA160448 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The first four Tucano planes that will be part of the Air Force arrived today from Brazil. They were received by President Jaime Lusinchi and by the top military command at the Generalissimo Francisco de Miranda Air Force Base.

The new planes flew over the skies of Caracas for several minutes and then landed simultaneously with the arrival of President Jaime Lusinchi, the defense minister, and the top military command. The T-25 and T-27 Tucano planes, which were purchased from a Brazilian aeronautics firm by the Venezuelan Government, lined up in front of President Lusinchi. There the planes were blessed and christened by Msgr Marcial Ramirez Ponce, and Air Force cadets gave them a champagne shower.

Defense Minister General Jose Rafael Cardozo Grimaldi said these planes will strengthen the Venezuelan Air Force and will reassert Venezuelan air power. Following this, Brazilian Ambassador Paulo Enrique de Paranagua said that he hoped the Tucano planes could contribute to improving the human resources of the noble Venezuelan Air Force.

After highlighting the virtues of the planes and the importance they will have in the field of training, General Ramon Mendoza Ibarra, Air Force commander, said the decision to buy these planes was correct, since it is a product of the logistical and cost analysis made by a group of men who were aware of the nation's needs and demands.

The total cost of the contracts is for \$51 million, and it includes 30 Tucano planes, a 10-year guarantee of spare parts, maintenance of the planes, and training of the Air Force personnel. Four Tucano planes will be arriving every 2 months until all 30 planes that were purchased from Brazil have arrived.

CONSALVI PAYS 4-DAY VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For Czechoslovak media coverage of the 4-day visit to Czechoslovakia by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, including his meetings with Prime Minister Strougal, Foreign Minister Chnoupek, and other officials, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 8 July East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Visits Yugoslavia

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi to Belgrade, see the Yugoslav section of the 15 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA ON CENTRAL AMERICAN PROBLEM

FL160235 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2332 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The campaign to discredit Mexico and Panama is a clear response to pressure from those interested in the Central American problem, an area where the two countries maintain a position of coherency and respect.

This was stated by Mexican Ambassador to Panama Carlos Plank during an interview with the weekly PAYANO, which represents the Democratic Revolutionary Party, (PRD), founded by the late General Omar Torrijos.

Plank reiterated the concept of historical error previously mentioned by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor in reference to U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

He said the U.S. aid to the contras, who are struggling to overthrow the legitimate Nicaraguan Government, is a contradiction and a denial of the international principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of a country.

The Mexican diplomat, who presented his credentials recently to the government of Eric Arturo Delvalle, recognized that Mexican-U.S. relations have always been difficult and complex.

After stressing Latin American unity in Mexico and Panama and reviewing the Central American situation and U.S. policy in the isthmus, Plank rejected the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee hearings, presided over by U.S. Senator Jessie Helms. The hearings, he said, were characterized by interventionism. He called Helms an ultraconservative whose position is based on U.S. interests.

Finally, Plank expressed his admiration for Torrijism and what it represents to Panama in reclaiming the Canal.

GURRIA INITIATES FOREIGN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

FL162328 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2206 GMT 16 Jul 86

[By correspondent Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Excerpt] New York, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- This morning Jose Angel Gurria, loan director of the Mexican Finance Secretariat, began a closed-door meeting with the committee composed of 13 international banks to negotiate Mexico's foreign debt.

Gurria's meeting with bank representatives in New York is a continuation of a series of meetings that were held over the past few days in Washington by Gustavo Petricoli, Mexican finance and public credit secretary.

The purpose of the meeting is to seek a \$2.75-billion financial package for 1986 and possibly, according to bank sources, guarantee additional lines of credit for 1987 and 1988.

Mexican officials said they will demand significant concessions from creditors on the \$98 billion debt as a result of the drastic fall of oil prices in the international market.

A spokesman for the bank committee said they do not dismiss the possibility that a financial package would link the interest rates of new loans to oil prices. [passage omitted]

SENATOR PRAISES GATT MEMBERSHIP NEGOTIATIONS

FL160315 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0226 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Senator Miguel Borge Martin today reported that the GATT Council of Representatives has unanimously accepted the Mexican Government's request to join that international trade organization.

Upon his arrival in Mexico City from Geneva where he participated in the final round of GATT talks, the Mexican legislator praised the exceptionally positive attitude demonstrated by GATT members in regard to Mexico's membership.

Borge Martin stressed that within GATT there will be respect for the total and absolute sovereignty of Mexico regarding its natural resources, including the autonomous management of its oil policy. For this reason, it can be said that all the categories of the membership document are satisfactory. [passage omitted]

Senate Approval Scheduled

FL161850 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1959 GMT 15 Jul 86

[By Federico Gomez Pombo]

[Text] Geneva, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Today, as a member of GATT, Mexico expressed its concern over the protectionism that limits the access of its manufactured products to international markets. Mexico said it will use its GATT membership to promote solutions that will benefit Mexico and other developing nations.

After a 2-hour meeting, the Council of Representatives, consisting of 60 of the 91 countries that make up GATT, approved the conditions agreed upon with Mexico for its joining GATT, and representatives of 37 nations expressed their pleasure at the Mexican Government's decision. Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Uruguay, Argentina, Peru, Spain, Nicaragua, Romania, Canada, United States, Japan, Switzerland, Korea, and Norway are some of the countries that congratulated Mexico for having completed the negotiations that led to GATT membership.

Commenting on the political diversity and levels of development of the GATT countries, Mexican Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Luis Bravo Aguilera said that all reacted positively to Mexico's joining GATT. We desire to participate in a constructive and more active manner in the working of the international economy by making use of agreements that assure Mexico and other developing countries fair treatment for their exports, Bravo Aguilera added. He said that, in the next round of multilateral trade negotiations, to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, beginning on 15 September, Mexico will study the world trade situation with a view to increasing its exports of manufactured goods and other nonpetroleum products.

The final version of the Mexican membership protocol and a list of the 323 tariff concessions negotiated with GATT will be sent to the Senate for study and final approval. This will take place this week or next because Mexican GATT membership must be formalized before the Montevideo round of negotiations. The documents, which will be sent to the Mexican Senate and which were approved at GATT headquarters in this city, demonstrate that the protocol agreed upon was drawn up especially for our country's situation, the official said.

The protocol takes proper note of Mexico's condition as a developing country, and assures special and more favorable treatment within the group, Bravo Aguilera added.

It specifies that the levels of exports of crude oil and other petroleum products will continue to be regulated by the state, which has power to exercise full sovereignty over them without violating the international pledges made under GATT.

The priority importance that Mexico gives agriculture as an element of its social and economic policy is also recognized in the GATT protocol as is the right of Mexico to continue applying its national development plan and the sectorial and regional programs growing out of the development plan.

The official indicated that the list of duty reductions agreed to by Mexico with GATT member-countries comprises 373 customs tariffs which represent 15 percent of all Mexican imports during 1985. GATT's original request amounted to 500 duty reductions. In addition, said list includes specific cases of products whose tariffs or import duties will be increased up to 75 percent over a period of 8 years, long enough for the competitiveness of the Mexican producer manufacturing it to increase, Bravo Aguilera explained.

Another characteristic is that out of the total number of products negotiated within GATT, 90 will still require prior import permit.

The official stressed that details of the customs tariffs included in Mexico's commitments with GATT countries will be made public because, he said, we have achieved the best consensus possible, and therefore we will undertake a broad dissemination that will reach, of course, production sectors interested in increasing their foreign trade.

He said the 1986 GATT protocol is much more precise and detailed than the one proposed in 1979 that was not accepted.

According to GATT statistics, in 1984 -- the last year for which statistics are available -- Mexican imports totaled \$11.27 billion and represented 0.6 percent of total imports that year. Mexican exports, according to the same source, totaled \$24.41 billion that year, which was 1.3 percent of total world exports.

Based on the preceding data, Mexico was in 37th place in the world as an importer and 19th as an exporter. [sentence as received]

At the same meeting in which Mexico technically completed the prerequisites for GATT membership, the PRC officially asked to rejoin this multilateral organization.

COSTA RICAMADRIGAL DISCUSSES RESPONSE TO CONTADORA

Arms Reduction Stressed

PA160325 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal has said that Costa Rica will insist on the need to reduce the amount of weapons in the region when it replies to the Contadora Group in the next few days. Our country believes that the reduction of weapons levels and the verification and control of military matters must be included in the document when it is signed by the countries which assume the commitments. Our country's observations will be quite clear concerning the latest draft peace document, which was presented by the Contadora Group to the Central American countries, Madrigal added.

Costa Rica believes that no negotiations concerning political and military matters can be carried out after the peace document is signed. Consequently, deadlines must be established for the verification and control of commitments assumed by countries in the area at the time [passage indistinct] control of this issue by each country should be subject to permanent verification and control, as a guarantee that regional peace will be attained, according to our country.

The possibility that Nicaragua might change its attitude has created some expectations in the region as time goes by, given that this is a decisive factor for attaining true peace in the Central American region. The four democratic countries which [words indistinct] waiting for Nicaragua to show sufficient political willingness to regulate all the security matters, otherwise, it will not be possible to attain peace.

So far, it can be stated that the democratic nations have reached an agreement and will present it to the Contadora Group in the near future. However, these nations have agreed that the mere signing of a peace document does not really guarantee that peace will be attained, because something else is necessary: true political willingness to fulfill pledges.

Democratic Alliance Proposed

PA161811 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] In its reply to the document that the Contadora Group presented on 7 June in Panama, the Costa Rican Government states in a lengthy document that the peace act must be an effective document. Nevertheless, the Costa Rican Government warns that peace is not authentic if it is not based on democracy.

In this regard, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said that Costa Rica has always maintained that an act that is signed without effective means to implement it is an empty document that will just lead to confusion because it will not serve the peace goals for which it was drafted.

In its reply, the Costa Rican Government refers in detail to all those steps that must be taken to achieve the objective of democratizing the Central American region. [Words indistinct] essential to achieve democracy in the area. It refers to the facts that show that Costa Rica has been (?upholding) not only democracy but human rights and respect for freedom.

Although it acknowledges that the work of the Contadora Group is positive, the Costa Rican Government believes that it should strengthen its position in the face of the countries that are not maintaining a democratic process in Central America. There are some countries that maintain a duality between what they say and what they do and this causes serious problems to the peace and democratization efforts. [Words indistinct] the Contadora Group would gain greater authority and prestige to be able to tell any dictatorship of any ideology that it must stop certain actions against its people.

The Costa Rican Government believes that events are now taking place in Latin America which must be the topic of attention by the democratic countries so that they can try to correct them. Referring to the Contadora Group, Costa Rica states that in order to gain moral authority, prestige, and strength, it must maintain the same attitude toward all countries so that the authority and support that Contadora needs will emerge from that equilibrium. Costa Rica also reiterates its support for Contadora but it establishes a policy of greater liberty in the way it handles its foreign policy.

Costa Rica's reply to the Contadora Group is based on the country's history and its foreign policy, Madrigal said, adding that this is why the other countries of the region were not consulted, despite the great brotherhood that exists among us. It is a detailed analysis of the regional situation in which Costa Rica formulates specific observation on most of the articles of the peace act in order to achieve the common objective of establishing real peace and democracy in the region.

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto stated that Costa Rica believes that the time has come to form a democratic alliance in the world. There are so many threats looming over democracy from so many different origins and forces that it is time that an alliance of democracies be formed [words indistinct] Madrigal added. In this context we must promote closer ties with the European countries so that they will better understand what is taking place in Central America and so that [words indistinct]. Europe must participate more intensely in the search for solutions. A democratic alliance with the participation of the European nations would be possible because there are historical, political, and economical ties with them and it would be very grave if those countries do not intensely participate in the search for peaceful solutions for this region of the world.

Madrigal said that he sees the democratic alliance as a more direct and broader relationship among the foreign ministries in order to find peaceful solutions to the problems affecting the region. A pact or an agreement is not necessary for such an alliance, the foreign minister added. Instead, just the political will of the governments is needed.

EL SALVADOR

GEN BLANDON DISMISSES REBEL PROPOSAL ON ARMIES

PA162218 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jul 86 pp 2, 60

[Text] The Armed Forces will never allow two armies to operate in the country. This would violate the Republic's Constitution.

This was the answer of General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, when he was asked about the FMLN-FDR's proposal for the integration of two armies.

Gen Blandon said that under no circumstances will the Armed Forces allow this integration because the Armed Forces were created to defend the people and national sovereignty.

The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff was also asked about the FMLN-FDR's intentions of reaching power. He said that this was not a matter for discussion because the current government was chosen by the people.

Gen Blandon said that the groups that are up in arms must rejoin the society and decide to participate in the elections. This is what they must do if they have any intentions of reaching power. However, they must do this in a civilized manner.

Blandon stressed that, as President Jose Napoleon Duarte has told them on several occasions, the government cannot give power to anyone who acts outside the law, inflicts death, and causes destruction, economic destabilization, unemployment, orphanhood, and misery in El Salvador.

REBELS CHALLENGE DUARTE TO DEBATE ON RADIO, T.V.

PA170216 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0053 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Communique of the FDR Executive Committee and FMLN General Command, dated El Salvador, 16 July 1986]

[Text] On 12 July Napoleon Duarte was the protagonist of a deplorable act of demagoguery in San Francisco Gotera, capital of San Miguel Department. He wrecked the hopes of the most diverse social sectors in the country -- which expected a more serious and coherent government reply to the FMLN-FDR's political proposal for a national solution to the conflict, presented on 11 July 1986.

Engineer Duarte came to San Francisco Gotera without a proposal or reply. He came only to put up a shameful propagandistic show in which sewing machines replaced the old formula of handing out tamales while the former dictators Molina and Romero gave speeches. A lengthy story of lies and repression has provided a political education for our people, who think that Napoleon Duarte's contempt and belittling attitude are an insult to the Salvadoran people's awareness and political experience. The people know perfectly well that three cheap sewing machines do not represent a solution to unemployment, poor health, lack of education, the second phase of the agrarian reform, the abolishment of the antipopular packaged economic swindle, the lack of respect for human rights, and guarantees for more than 1 million Salvadorans to return to their places of origin and work. This represents a fifth of the entire population, which is displaced or has sought shelter abroad, fleeing from the repression and indiscriminate bombings by the Army, which Napoleon Duarte is so proud to lead as its commander in chief.

This type of demagogic act and false charity from Duarte does not deceive the people. It only proves his own lack of stability, rationality, and coherence when answering serious and responsible proposals for a national solution to the conflict. Given that Napoleon Duarte repeatedly shouts that he wants to meet the FMLN-FDR leaders face to face, we challenge the government of the Republic and the Army High Command to a public debate in front of the television cameras, and in a national radio network, so that we may discuss before the nation our respective ideas and proposals concerning the most important topics of national interest.

We challenge the government of the Republic and the Army High Command to debate before the nation the issue of war and peace, violations of human rights, indiscriminate bombings, sabotage of the economy, mines, agrarian reform, the packaged economic swindle, repression, kidnappings, democracy, independence and the national Constitution, general laws, elections, blocs of power, and any other topic which may be considered necessary.

The debate must be held somewhere within our national territory that offers the necessary conditions for a live broadcast via radio and television network. The broadcast may last as long as necessary so that the parties may have sufficient time to discuss their viewpoints.

Each party may appoint four representatives, at the highest level, to participate in the debate. In this regard, the FMLN-FDR appoints Dr Guillermo Ungo and Dr Ruben Zamora, members of the FDR Executive Committee, and Commanders Shafik Jorge Handal and Joaquin Villalobos, members of the FMLN General Command, as its representatives. The government is free to choose its own representatives, and we hope that Jose Napoleon Duarte and representatives of the Armed Forces High Command will be among them.

We believe that this debate before the nation will be a real contribution toward the achievement of peace in El Salvador. The debate will give the Christian Democratic officials, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and the members of the Armed Forces High Command the opportunity to prove, in practice, what they have always claimed, that the FMLN-FDR is mistaken in its actions and positions. Quite evidently, this debate on ideas and positions, to be held before the nation, will weaken the party that does not present solid ideas, plans, and solutions to the problems affecting the country.

We also feel that this debate will be of much importance for the soldiers and officers who make up the government's Army, as well as for the combatants and leaders of the FMLN, since they are the ones that face each other on the battlefields each day in defense of two armies, two plans, and two different ideas. We feel that the chiefs of these two armies must defend and debate the plans and ideas for which soldiers and combatants die on the front line. To refuse the debate and defense of the ideas that move these two armies would be an act of cowardice.

We are not suggesting a propaganda stunt but a serious debate of political ideas and plans. We hope that the government and the Armed Forces High Command will accept this initiative for the good of peace and that Jose Napoleon Duarte will answer with the same enthusiasm with which he spoke in San Francisco Gotera.

If the positions of the government and the High Command are as strong, solid, and just, as they claim, then it would be absurd for them to refuse this political dialogue on an equal basis and face the nation.

To discuss the operational aspects of the debate, we propose that a commission be appointed, that this commission be responsible for coordinating, with all the television stations and radio stations, the place, date mechanisms, and methods for the debate. We propose that this commission be composed of two government and two FMLN-FDR representatives. We must underscore that this debate before the nation, is an initiative independent of the third round of talks. We reiterate our belief that with this debate we will contribute to the definition of positions and plans for peace.

In conclusion, and as a gesture of good will, we propose that the government, the Armed Forces High Command, and our friends order a 48-hour cease-fire while the debate is being held. This will allow a greater number of soldiers, officers, government officials, FMLN combatants, and all our people, in general, to listen to the debate.

[Signed] Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Dr Ruben Zamora, for the FDR Executive Committee.

Commanders Roberto Roca, Ferman Cienfuegos, Leonel Gonzalez, Shafik Jorge Handal, and Joaquin Villalobos, for the FMLN General Command.

El Salvador, 16 July 1986

GUATEMALA

QUINONES ON PASTORA, HABIB VISITS, TALKS WITH UK

PA170010 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] In the last few days it has been said in Guatemala that we will be visited by a group of anti-Sandinist leaders headed by Eden Pastora, the so-called Commander Zero. Today the foreign minister explained that if they come to Guatemala they will not be permitted to criticize our government. Foreign Minister Mario Quinones Amezcuita said today that the Nicaraguan opposition leaders will not be allowed to come to Guatemala to criticize the government. The foreign minister's position on the Nicaraguan opposition leaders contrasts with the treatment accorded two U.S. journalists who wrote a critical article for a U.S. magazine entitled "The Bureaucracy of Death." The Guatemalan foreign minister said that he had no official knowledge of the arrival of a group of anti-Sandinist leaders, but added that as Central Americans they had a right to be in Guatemala, but not to criticize Vinicio Cerezo's administration.

[Quinones] As Central Americans they can enter Guatemala, but as I told you, I have no exact knowledge as to whether they are coming or what they are coming for.

[Reporter] Will they be allowed to promote their cause in our country?

[Quinones] I believe that they or any other person can promote their cause and are free to move about as long as they do not interfere in Guatemala's internal affairs. For example, we would not allow them to interfere in Guatemala's political affairs. On this matter we are very clear. Foreigners who want to come here [words indistinct] are allowed to do so, as long as they do not interfere in Guatemala's domestic political affairs."

The foreign minister said that consular relations with Great Britain could be resumed in the near future, but that he had not yet received a reply on the consultation regarding diplomatic relations.

[Quinones] "We have discussed the matter with them, but we are still negotiating with them on some requirements that we want fulfilled prior to announcing the reestablishment of consular relations. In addition, we are still waiting for replies from Guatemalan organizations, political parties, newspapers, institutions, universities, and others that have been consulted.

[Reporter] "Have any of them declared their support?

[Quinones] There has been support and opposition. In talks that I have held, some see it as positive decision. Others believe that we should demand that Great Britain assume a more flexible position, to give it a name, in its manner of dealing with the problem that we have with it."

[Reporter] Has a decision already been made to resume relations, regardless of the support or rejection?

[Quinones] "If there is no support or rejection...[changes thought] I believe that if there is not strong opposition, it would be logical to make the decision, because it could be beneficial for both countries."

The foreign minister explained that Saturday's talks with roving U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib centered on Contadora [words indistinct].

[Quinones] "He simply wanted to find out what each of the Central American countries' position is on Contadora and asked the same thing you do: Well, what is going to happen from here on? I told him what Guatemala's position is, which is very clear, that the only viable path to achieve peace is through Contadora, but that it was necessary to hold talks to resolve the [words indistinct] already resolved, already accepted by [words indistinct] to be discussed.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Quinones] "Perhaps because Mr Habib gave only 1 day's notice that he was coming, and the president had other commitments that he could not cancel. [passage indistinct]"

COMMENTARY REJECTS HABIB VISIT, U.S. POLICY

PA160449 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Editorial: "A Significant Absence"]

[Text] National and international observers have considered significant the fact that the constitutional president of the Republic, Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, declined to receive Philip Habib, officious envoy of the Reagan administration, who is sent to spin warmongering plans in Central America. The role of host was delegated to the foreign minister of the republic, Mario Quinonez Amezcuita.

It is evident that the diplomatic euphemism of unpostponable previous commitments was intended to clearly indicate that the Guatemalan Government is prepared to continue its policy of active neutrality in the Central American conflict without submitting to Washington's orders and plans, which seek to construct some kind of hostile wall or bloc around Nicaragua. It is a difficult but plausible position which deserves the support of all the sectors in our country, without distinction of political party. Although fate has placed us within the geopolitical orbit of the powerful empire to the North, our dignity as a free, sovereign, and independent nation must be safeguarded at all costs -- even if we are small and underdeveloped.

The Guatemalan Government's position contrasts with the one which the regimes in Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica have unfortunately adopted. Costa Rica, the democratic homeland of Juan Santamaria, the hero who is the symbol of the struggle against William Walker's filibusters, has now adopted a submissive, docile, and servile position -- ready to sell its sovereignty for a handful of dollars.

The idea is not to support the Sandinist regime -- a circumstantial element -- but to uphold the principles of sovereignty and selfdetermination, which must be defended because they are everlasting and have been consecrated by international laws. This should be quite clear to baisano [uncomplimentary reference to Habib's Arab origin] Habib.

SOSA DISCUSSES COSTA RICAN TRADE SUSPENSION

PA170017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government has voiced its surprise and uncertainty in view of the Costa Rican decision to close its borders to Guatemalan trade as of today, because it believes that the measure "disrupts the negotiations for integration."

Economy Minister Lizardo Sosa told ACAN-EFE that he has "not received an official communique from the Costa Rican authorities regarding the suspension of trade relations with Guatemala." However, Sosa met with President Vinicio Cerezo "to discuss the problem that this measure represents, and to take the appropriate measures." Sosa added: "According to what we know, what probably happened is that Costa Rican authorities were demanding export permits for the products en route from Guatemala."

Sosa said: "I can state that the decision which the Costa Rican Government took during its Cabinet meeting yesterday has not been officially communicated to us. We have been in touch with them to try to solve the trade debt problem." Sosa said that Guatemala owes Costa Rica \$40 million as a result of the trade exchange, but he added that "before an action like the suspension of free trade is taken, dialogue should prevail if we want to solve the area problems." Sosa said "Costa Rica violated the agreement reached in the joint meeting of ministers responsible for Central American integration, and the presidents of the central banks, held here in Guatemala on 7 July." [passage omitted]

Sosa said that "an official delegation will travel to Costa Rica to try to solve the problem, because this situation endangers all that has been achieved for the reactivation of the CACM."

In regard to merchandise which is already on its way to Costa Rica, Sosa said that "the correct thing to do is to allow the Guatemalan merchandise to enter the country, because it is always a problem to make a decision that affects what is already in progress." "The Costa Rican authorities should establish provision norms to allow that merchandise to enter the country without problems." [passage omitted]

The Guatemalan Government considers that "the Costa Rican attitude does not contribute to the goodwill promoted for Central American integration."

The Guatemalan economy minister pointed out that "dialogue and understanding should prevail, because despite the fact that Nicaragua owes us \$200 million, Honduras \$57 million, and El Salvador \$16 million, we have not taken any actions."

NICARAGUATINOCO URGES U.S. TO PAY DAMAGE COMPENSATION

PA162206 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has sent a note to the U.S. Government urging it to abide by the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, regarding the compensation the United States must pay to Nicaragua for the damage inflicted on this country by the U.S. aggression. This was announced today by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

Tinoco gave a broad report today on the outlook for upcoming months regarding Nicaraguan foreign policy. He said that this policy will be aimed at implementing the subsequent phases that result from The Hague court's decision; namely, to politically and diplomatically neutralize the sequel of the involvement of the U.S. Congress in the war of aggression. Tinoco said that the current situation is serious, not so much because of the \$100 million for the counterrevolutionaries, but because of the CIA's direct involvement in actions against the revolution. This implies the possibility of the Honduran Army's intervention in military actions against Nicaragua in the next few months. This, in turn, would result in the direct participation of U.S. troops.

Tinoco also referred to former Conservative Party Deputy Felix Pedro Espinosa's seeking asylum recently. Espinosa's immunity was removed by the National Assembly yesterday. Tinoco said that an official note from the Venezuelan Embassy confirming Espinosa's presence there has been received, but that the embassy has not requested [as heard] asylum for the Conservative Party member.

[Begin Tinoco recording] As I pointed out, The Hague International Court of Justice has ruled, among other things, that the U.S. policy is illegal and that Nicaragua has respected human rights and has taken defensive measures against a foreign aggression. The court has pointed out that this aggression by the United States must cease if that country does not want to appear as an international bandit.

Regardless of the U.S. stance regarding the court, the Nicaraguan Government will continue to work with the court. We will follow procedures. This is the only reasonable and logical way to resolve this situation. We cannot believe that this problem will be solved through war. This is why we will continue to make appeals at the court. The Nicaraguan Government is preparing to deal with the second phase of the case presented by Nicaragua against the United States related to the latter's military and paramilitary actions in and against Nicaragua. This second phase deals with the establishment of the amount of compensation the U.S. Government must pay Nicaragua as a result of its having been found guilty of aggression and violation of international law regarding Nicaragua.

We must keep in mind that the case at the court has not been closed. Only the first part, which deals with the guilt or lack thereof on the part of the United States has been completed. Now the court will have to discuss and decide on the compensation. I want to point out that the tribunal sets this forth in Paragraph 15 of the court's decision: The court, by a vote of 14 to 1, hereby rules that the form and the amount of compensation -- if a Nicaragua-U.S. accord fails -- will be decided upon by the court. Therefore, for this purpose, the court reserves the right to take the actions that the case merits. This has clearly been expressed in Paragraph 15 of the court's ruling.

This paragraph also includes other important concepts. It says that, if the parties do not reach an accord...[changes thought] This is to say, as is normal, the court recommends that the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments agree on the amount of the compensation. I hereby announce that the Nicaraguan Government has proceeded to send an official note to the U.S. Government proposing that a meeting of the two governments be held to reach an understanding about the amount of compensation, as the court's procedures indicate. This measure is aimed at completing and fulfilling the court's recommendations. We do not know the U.S. Government's decision. We are simply proceeding to make the official proposal for a meeting to settle this matter, regardless of the answer of the U.S. Government.

This will determine the possibility of an understanding. If this is not possible, then a message will be sent to the court, so that the latter may proceed with the second stage of the case presented by Nicaragua against the U.S. Government which, as I have said, deals with the amount of the compensation. [end recording]

FSLN LEADERS SIGN VIETNAMESE CONDOLENCE BOOK

PA162338 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan president and members of the FSLN National Directorate signed the condolence book on the occasion of the death of Le Duan at the Vietnamese Embassy this morning. President Daniel Ortega praised the heroism of the Vietnamese people and Le Duan.

SECURITY EFFORTS FOR ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY CITED

PA162339 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Esteli -- Troops of the EPS border guard foiled two mercenary attempts to enter the country from Honduras on 7 July. The mercenaries suffered 40 casualties and were forced to withdraw to their camps on the other side of the border.

The first group of 80 mercenaries was confronted in the area of Macurali; the second group of 150 mercenaries fought the fire of the people's combatants in Playa Hermosa. Subcommander Julio Aviles, EPS chief of the General Staff in Region I, reported that the rebel leader known by the alias of "Rasputin," led one of the mercenary groups.

Subcommander Aviles said that in the past few days, the counterrevolutionaries have avoided head-to-head clashes with the soldiers of the people and have chosen to strike in the mountainous sectors of the country, one of these sectors being the northeastern area of Murra, in an attempt to enter deep into the country and attack economic and military targets in the region.

The military chief said that the CIA will try, through its mercenaries, to spoil the upcoming celebrations by preparing acts of sabotage, blocking sections of the highways, carrying out ambushes, killing civilians. They will carry out these actions "to stop our people from going to Esteli" on 19 July.

Subcommander Aviles also said that the counterrevolutionaries are also planning to strike the mountainous areas of Jinotega, south of San Juan de Rio Coco, northeast of Yali, and southeast of Quilali, and "we also know that there are many of them who are not in the country but are planning to cross into national territory."

These men, he added, are in camps in Tapalchi, Las Mieles, Boqueron, and Cacamuya -- all in Honduras -- and are planning to enter through Limay, where they will carry out acts of sabotage. They will also mine the roads in the area west of Esteli.

Aviles explained that in an attempt to foil the U.S. plans to spoil the 19 July festivities, and as part of the EPS General Staff's "Plans to Protect the Seventh Anniversary," which is currently under way, troops and the necessary material have been sent into the area to create a framework of security during the festivities.

"Despite the fact that Region I is at war, the region is quite capable of dealing blows to the counterrevolution wherever it may decide to strike and spoil the celebrations on the occasion of our seventh anniversary," the military chief said. The subcommander stressed the tasks assigned to the militia and other companies in the territory in the struggle against the mercenaries as well as the constant patrolling and surveying of the area's transportation network.

The military chief did not reject the possibility that the counterrevolution may attempt to strike important towns in the region before 19 July. These attacks would be for propaganda purposes, and we "have sent troops and the necessary materiel to defend the area."

Aviles added that a special role will be fulfilled by the militiamen in Segovia. This year they will greet the anniversary from their trenches in the mountains, exploring the region, carrying out operations against the mercenaries, and protecting their communities, cooperatives, and roads that will be used by the thousands who will attend the main event to be held in Esteli.

Aviles concluded by saying that "their best greeting to the revolution will be the protection they will offer to those who will come to celebrate the seventh anniversary."

BISHOPS SEND LETTER TO PRESIDENT ORTEGA

PA162248 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jul 86 p 5

[Letter from the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, CEN, to President Daniel Ortega, dated 7 July]

[Text] Mr President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Government House, Managua

Mr President:

After greeting you, the bishops of the CEN wish to express their most energetic protest over the latest and very grave actions that your government has carried out against the church: the expatriation of Msgr Bismarck Carballo, director of Radio Catolica and episcopal vicar of the communications media; the expulsion of Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, bishop prelate of Juigalpa, vice president of the CEN, and member of the Pontifical Commission of Peace and Justice, from his episcopal see; the libels and insults against the holy father that were published in the progovernment communications. In addition to violating religious freedom and disrespecting the faith of the Nicaraguan Catholic people, these actions particularly offend the bishops of this episcopal conference and the entire church, and they increase the tensions between the church and state.

In light of these unjust actions against the church, which must be added to the previous expulsion from the country of 16 priests and 2 nuns and the pressures and threats of priests and faithful lay helpers, the bishops call for a correction of all of these actions through the return of the expelled clergy and the respect of freedom of religion in general.

We trust that for the well-being of the country and to prevent more suffering by the Nicaraguans, this situation will soon be overcome.

CEN

Msgr Bosco Vivas Robelo, Auxiliary Bishop of Managua and CEN Secretary

Nunez Tellez Replies

PA162253 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jul 86 p 5

[Letter from Rene Nunez Tellez, minister of the Presidency, to the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, CEN, dated 11 July]

[Text] After 25 years, all weapons against aggression.

Managua, Free Nicaragua

11 July 1986

Msgr Bosco Vivas Robelo

Secretary of the CEN

Dear Monsignor:

We have received the letter you sent on behalf of the CEN to the companero president of the Republic on 7 July.

We perfectly understand the concern of the bishops of the Episcopal Conference over the legal measures that we were forced to take against Bishop Pablo A. Vega. His personal attitude and illegal actions have caused concern on our part for quite a long time, and we have made this known to you as well as to the Dialogue Commission, various bishops, the papal nuncio, and to the Holy See through our ambassador. Unfortunately, we were not heard. The personal positions in the political area and the illegal actions continued, leaving us no other option than to apply the law.

We do not agree with the Episcopal Conference's statement that the application of the law violates religious freedom and disrespects the people's faith. Instead, we believe that the actions of support for the policy of aggression suffered by the devout people of Nicaragua not only violate the laws of the Republic but also constitute disrespect of the faith of those very same people.

We agree with the Episcopal Conference that the situation that we have reached continues to create tensions and difficulties that must be overcome. That is why we insist that we need to begin a process of real and productive dialogue that will contribute to easing the difficulties experienced by our country.

We await your reply.

Sincerely,

Rene Nunez Tellez, minister of the Presidency

WHELOCK ANNOUNCES REGION 4 LAND EXPROPRIATIONS

PA170345 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The central ceremony to salute the seventh anniversary of the Sandinist revolution and to remember the heroes and martyrs of Belen for Region 4 was held in Belen, Rivas.

During the ceremony, land deeds were handed out and several municipal works were inaugurated in the area. With the distribution of land reform deeds, a total of 300,000 manzanas have been distributed among residents of Region 4. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the revolutionary leadership, Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock stressed tha the first achievement was the people's decision to combat Somozism and imperialism. Likewise, he praised the works performed to promote defense, which would have been very difficult if the people had not been organized. Speaking before an audience of over 5,000 people, he said that this year one of the basic achievements for Region 4 were agricultural transformations.

[Begin Wheelock recording] Here in Region 4 there were a total of 550,000 manzanas. The landowners had 360,000 manzanas, in addition to having the best lands. The revolution has expropriated land from and important sector of these landowners. To celebrate the seventh anniversary of the revolution, this year we want to give peasants 56,147 manzanas, which will come from 38,000 expropriation orders to landowners. We are going to give space, help, and decisive support to these families so that they joint the process of revolutionary transformations. This meeting is for peasants. [applause] [end recording]

CASTRO VISITS INDIAN WARSHIP IN HAVANA PORT

FL161202 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has visited the Indian warship Godavari, where he was received by its commander, Captain M.B. Karnik.

On board the ship, which is anchored in the Port of Havana, Fidel conversed with the captain and officers concerning the technical characteristics of the ship and reviewed the crew, which was assembled on deck.

VIETNAM'S VU DINH LIEU, DELEGATION ARRIVE

FL161148 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Vu Dinh Lieu, has arrived in Havana heading the high-level delegation that will participate in the ninth intergovernmental meeting for the economic development of Cuba and Vietnam. The delegations from other countries [as heard] will draw up measures to increase cooperation in such fields as the sugar industry, communications, public health, electronics, basic industry, and others.

Talks Begin

FL170106 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Diocles Torralba and Vu Dinh Lieu, vice presidents of the Cuban and Vietnamese Councils of Ministers, respectively, are presiding over their countries' delegations at the ninth Cuban-Vietnamese intergovernmental meeting for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which began today. Later, the Vietnamese delegation will visit areas of economic and social interest in Cuba.

CROMBET MEETS WITH CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIAL

FL170122 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Jaime Crombet, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has met in Prague with Frantisek Sramek, CSSR deputy chairman and minister chairman of the research and development and investment planning commission. Topics of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting.

COMMENTARY ON NY TIMES REPORT ON CIA, NICARAGUA

PA162200 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In one of its latest editions, THE NEW YORK TIMES, which cites U.S. Government officials as its sources, has said that President Ronald Reagan transferred the direct responsibility of taking care of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands to the CIA.

The U.S. paper also mentions the old rivalry that exists between the Pentagon and the CIA, the latter becoming the leader of the warmongering escalation because it enjoys the presidential predilection.

In this regard, the sources cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES add that if William Casey, the director of the espionage agency, succeeds in pushing the former Somozist guards upward, he will restore to the CIA the glory of the times of the cold war. In those times, that organization was able to carry out wars and overthrow governments.

The ample report published by THE NEW YORK TIMES reminds us of another situation that is closely linked to the mentioned matters. Several U.S. political analysts recently said that in the U.S. Government environment, people are already saying that the delivery of the \$100 million to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries will be the last granted to those irregular forces, and that if they do not give irrefutable proof that they can succeed in their plans of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government, more drastic measures would have to be taken.

These statements imply that specific steps are being made toward a direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua, and the presidential blessing to the CIA proves that this is true.

At the present time, and according to the way the situation stands, very few people remember that some U.S. legislators opposed the delivery of the million dollars in aid to the counterrevolutionaries because, in fact, the logistical and financial support was approved; and along with this, the doors were left wide open for an intervention against a sovereign and independent country, and thereby against the entire area.

At this moment, it is necessary to emphasize the request made this weekend by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega for the Central American rulers to act with responsibility to face the danger of the regional conflict spreading.

After charging the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras with complicity in the U.S. warmongering escalation and with yielding to Washington's pressures to sabotage the Contadora Group, Daniel Ortega said that the United States will not limit itself to rush at Nicaragua, but that it will spread the war to the entire region.

The desire for imperialist control, which precedes any U.S. action, has always proved that aggression against one country always has more ample objectives, and the proof of this is the Veitnam war and the attacks promoted by Washington in Africa and the Middle East.

The disaster suffered by the U.S. troops on the Indochinese Peninsula should be a reminder for the present U.S. Administration of the courage of the peoples, in the face of which all plans, regardless of how modern they are, are defeated.

COMMENTARY URGES SALVADORAN DIALOGUE RESUMPTION

PA162154 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Commentary by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] Approximately a month ago, the Salvadoran regime agreed to resume the dialogue with the rebels. The dialogue was interrupted by Jose Napoleon Duarte in August 1984. Even though the rebels proposed the talks be held on 30 July, the government has not officially responded to this proposal.

On Saturday, rebel Commander Joaquin Villalobos told the rebel station Radio Venceremos that the peace proposal presented by the guerrilla movement to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic regime goes beyond the third round of talks, because besides proposing the [48-second break in transmission]

The important guerrilla explanation not only involves a national solution for the conflict, but also the avoidance of a regional war.

Even after the public acceptance of the resumption of the talks, Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime has still not talked again about the dialogue, an attitude that practically confirms the views of political observers who assert that Christian Democracy is only trying to maneuver and gain time to try to resolve the nation's internal problems..

On Sunday, during his usual homily, Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, the San Salvador auxiliary bishop, said that the third round of talks should take place in a sincere atmosphere, always seeking, what is best for the people.

Similarly, Msgr Rosas Chavez talked about the rise of violence and mentioned the 51 murders that have taken place in the last 15 days, as well as the numerous arrests carried out by the regime.

The truth is that the situation of the Salvadoran regime, caught between U.S. pressure and the demands of the people, needs to be defined, and this cannot be postponed much longer without risking further aggravation of the crisis.

POLITBURO MEMBER PRESIDES OVER ENTERPRISE MEETING

FL162345 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Politburo Member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has spoken at the analysis meeting of Pinar Del Rio enterprises. The party leader said that in September and October inspections will be made on the measures and problems stated in all Cuban municipalities. Machado Ventura also said that there is a need to appeal to the morality of workers and leaders to promote the systematic and permanent struggle against everything of poor quality.

BARBADOSTUDOR ON LATIN AMERICAN, COMMUNIST RELATIONS

FL161841 Bridgetown CANA in English 1639 GMT 16 Jul 86

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 16, CANA -- Barbados is looking to Latin America for new export markets, Foreign Minister Senator Cameron Tudor said today.

Tudor said the new Democratic Labour Party [DLP] administration had begun moves to deepen relations with Latin America.

Efforts were in train to boost trade with Colombia and there was a possibility of Brazil buying Barbados cement, he said.

There also were initiatives underway with Venezuela in housing, energy collaboration, and air services.

We regard...all our Latin neighbours as good neighbours and we wish to keep the closest possible contact with them for mutual advantage, Tudor told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

Asked about relations with Trinidad and Tobago, he said recent discussions between the two governments had helped to record some movement for good.

The DLP, when in opposition, had contended that relations with Port-of-Spain were strained under the previous government, and had promised to clear up misunderstandings when it formed the government.

Prime Minister Errol Barrow and his Trinidad counterpart George Chambers held discussions during the recent Caricom heads of government summit in Guyana and a ministerial team is due here towards month-end from Port-of-Spain for talks on the crucial issue of trade.

Tudor said the new government had not started a review of relations established by the last government with communist countries, about which the DLP in opposition had raised concern.

He mentioned Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Albania, and Hungary among communist European countries with which Barbados had diplomatic relations.

He said he foresaw no possibility of breaking off relations with any of these countries unless one of these countries is proven to have done something against our interests and that is not now the case.

Asked about relations with communist Caribbean neighbour Cuba, Tudor said the government would pursue normal, friendly relations as it does with all other countries with which it maintains diplomatic ties.

We see Cuba as a Caribbean country. It therefore means perhaps much more to us than would Romania or Albania which are not Caribbean countries, he said.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGOCCTT RECEIVES FIRST CAMPAIGN COMPLAINT

FL161827 Bridgetown CANA in English 1609 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 16, CANA -- The Christian Council of Trinidad and Tobago (CCTT) -- which last month issued guidelines for the conduct of campaigning for forthcoming general elections -- has received its first complaint.

In a letter to the CCTT, the vice-chairman of the Main Opposition National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), Clive Pantin, has complained about comments made by Prime Minister George Chambers in his capacity as political leader of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) last Sunday at a party Youth League rally.

Pantin told the CCTT that everything seemed to suggest that the PNM planned to fight forthcoming general elections on grounds of race and violence.

Chambers had told Youth League members that the NAR -- a four-party merger -- formed part of a grand design to wrest power from a certain section of society -- an apparent reference to race.

He ended his speech also with a comment that, in politics, he would not wait for the whites of his opponent's eyes but shoot from behind.

Pantin asked CCTT chairman, the Reverend Kingsley Lewis, to use his office to ensure that all parties adhered to the code of conduct. The code asked that scurrilous attacks, racist language, and misrepresentations be avoided the election campaign.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL162138 Bridgetown CANA in English 2120 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, July 16, CANA -- Japan's new ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago and the eastern Caribbean, Mitso Iijima, has hinted at a new era in relations between Japan and the Caribbean.

Ambassador Iijima, who is based in Trinidad and Tobago, this week presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Lambert Eustace and held discussions with Prime Minister James Mitchell.

He said both the people and Government of Japan were very conscious of the trade imbalance between Japan and not only the Caribbean, but the rest of the world, and were doing their best to correct this.

It would take some time, but I hope the situation would gradually be rectified, the Japanese ambassador said.

Iijima said the will, commitment, and dedication of the human resources of Japan enabled the country rebuild a vast society and a stable and peaceful country, and were mainly responsible for its tremendous economic growth over the years.

ACTING PRESIDENT INSTALLS NEW CABINET

FL162024 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Today the acting president of Suriname installed a new government cabinet at the people's palace in the heart of the capital. The information of the new cabinet resulted from the participation of the traditional political party in the top deliberating council, the highest political organ in the country.

At the installation, the acting president said the new government will have to work out an economic and political policy which will inspire Surinamese.

The cabinet is headed by businessman Pretaap Radhakishun, the main spokesman of the business organization, who is also minister of general affairs.

Jules Wijdenbosch is the minister of internal affairs, district administration, peoples' mobilization and justice.

Andre Korrnaar, minister of labor.

Ewald Grep, minister of social affairs.

Soebhas Mungra, minister of finance.

Henk Herrenberg, minister of foreign affairs.

Orlando van Amson, minister of sports and youth affairs.

Wilfred Maynard, minister of army and police.

Cornelius Ardjosomito, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries.

Harry Kensmil, minister of natural resources and energy.

W De Miranda, minister of transport, trade and industry.

Wolfred Wolfram, minister of telecommunications, works, and construction.

Dr Arty Jessrun, is the new minister of health.

Allan Li Fo Sjoie, minister of education.